NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DANLY HERALD, published every day in the year Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

Ten Copies..... 1

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Soton SHINGL LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nich TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowers

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTERLS.—THE OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTERLY, RALLADS, MUNICAL GRAN, &c., at the Fifth SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel — Ethiopian Sincing, Dancing, &c.L'Arricaine by the Greman Oppea Troope.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Brown - Dan Bryant's New Study Spreih-Negro Comicaties, Burlesques, &c. -That's My Sister.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Etmorian Min-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway.

New York, Sunday, January 21, 1866.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily

Name of Paper	May 1, 1865.
Herald	\$1,095,000
Times	. 368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	. 169,427
World	100,000
Sun	. 151,079
Express	. 90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,939

TER NEWS.

lington and Missouri River Railroad was adopted. The bills giving the appointment of pension agents to the President, and making appropriations for pensioners for the year ending June, 1867, were passed. Notice was given that the application of Colorado for admission as a State would be called up on Wednesday next. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Burean was then taken up and discussed to the adjournment, several Sonators participating in the debate. On a proposition to exclude from the Bureau's cognizance the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, on which a vote was not reached, Mr. Guthrie, democrat, of Kentucky, spoke at some length, contending against the contending against the contucky, spoke at some length, contending against the con-tinuance of the institution in his State and in favor of the early admission to Congress of the Southern repre

The House of Representatives was not in session yes

ary 6 and Londonderry on January 7, arrived at Halifax yesterday, with news from Europe three days later. The German steamship Hausa, from Southampton on January 4, and the Inman steamship City of New York.

from Liverpool and Queenstown on January 3 and 4, ar wed at this port yesterday.
Indications of some approaching settlement of the

exican question thicken in Paris. The private secre tary of M. Montholon, French Minister in this country is in that city, and the statement, at first denice, that bis mission is to seek some fresh instructions for Louis Na poleon's Ambassador at Washington, is now admissed to be errect. The Recue des Deux Mondes, one of the most organs of public opinion in France, has an article showing the enormous cost of the intervention, and arguing that if security for the Mexican bondholders French troops the French people would willin ly submit to an increase of her own debt for that purpose. There were again rumors of a probable peaceful ter-

mination of the Chilean trouble

them living in the city of London itself. The train con taining the Irish Lord Lieutenant had been shot at. The Commission appointed to inquire into the Jameie

massacre was complete. It consisted of Sir Henry Stocks, President; Mr. Russell G. Gurney, Recorder of London, and Mr. Maule, Recorder of Levels. Intelligence is brought by the Aria that, in addition to

the serious diseasers to American shipping during the December gales, previously reported, the American ship Ger Mannering has been totally lost, with seventeen of her crew and the captain.

United States five twenties were quoted at 64% in the London money market on the 6th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A continuation is given in our issue of this merning of the narrative of a journey from Vers Cruz to Mexico by the Heasto corresponded whose letter, published on the 12th inst., furnished such an entertaining account of his visit to the American coleny of the excelet General Price, near Coniova. The present letter is from Puebla, and presents a graphic picture of the trip to that place from Cordova, through a long stretch or the most magcent country, in the dest part of the journey of a per feetly tropical character, with all the concomitant luxur ance of vegetation, exceeded by a temperate region, cereats of the temperate zone flourish. To guard against the depredations of guardias, Maximillan his the entire road from Vera Cruz to the capital patrolled by a military police, and, though the force is not a very numerous one, it is said to answer at present the purpose designed. Our correspondent passed through many places which were once ficurishing towns, but which, through the wars and spoliations of contending factions, have been reduced to a condition of ruin or decay. With Puebla, which contains many fine buildings and name rous choice works of literature not art, he was delighted and he received from the inhabitants every facility and urtesy necessary to camble him to view all the be and curiosities of the place, which he fully describes The people of Puebla are claimed to be strongly imperia in their rectiments; but they are, like the imperialist roughout the country, extremely auxious to know not the United States intends to do in regard to Maximilian; that is the civilian portion of them. The solutors, on the countrry, are represented to be anxious for war with this country. It is related of Maximilian that in a recent conversation he maintained that President Johnson and he position as well as by interest natural allies. "If he helps me," said the Emperor, "I will help him, and we will raise this continent to such a degree of prosperity and greatness that we shall soon be able to dictate to the rest of the world, Europe included."

A translation of an interesting report of explorations made by one of Maximilian's prefects in the interior of Mexico is given in our columns this morning with our news from that country. The explorer found in the chabited by the aberigines long before the time of Cortex, and furnishing indubitable evidence of the high attainments of the people in civilization and the arta This city is of considerable extent, surrounded by stone wall five yards in thickness and ten feet bigh,

and having its streets paved with polished stone. Many them a magnificent palace, supposed to have been the residence of some Indian King, and also statuary and paintings of a superior character, monuments, resevents, aqueducts, canals and all the concomitants of

civilized and educated condition of society. Later South American advices inform us th cation had been sent from President Lopez, of Paraguay to General Mitre, leader of the Argentine forces, which was generally supposed to contain proposals for a cessa-tion of the war between Paraguay on the one side and Brazil, the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay on the other, though some suspected that it was merely a trick of Lopez to obtain information of the movements of of Lopez to obtain information of the movements of the allies. The land forces of the latter were still pressing forward after the retreating Paraguayans, and it was re-ported that their advance had reached the Parana. Five steamers of the Brazilian fleet had pushed up the river nearly to Corrientes on the 21st of November last, and reinforcements for the Brazilian army were still being

ent on to the scene of action.

The office of General Baker, late chief of the War De partment detective force, has been closed, and the re-cords have been turned over to the Department.

commenting on the prospects of the Metropolitat th bill in the present Legislature, our Albany cor ordent states that, though its passage has been rally regarded as certain, the opposition to it is an gly arrayed that its defeat is still among the possi-

A Toronto paper says that artangements have been perfected for the renewal by our government of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, on condition that the Canadians will raise the provincial excise duties to the American standard, enlarge their canals and make certain other commercial concessions. At Ottawa, how-ever, as we are informed by our Montreal correspondence, the Canadian lumber merchants are no making their actions accord with any such expec tation, immense quantities of lumber being now in process of changing hands, so that it may be shipped to this country before the arrival of the time appointed for the termination of the treaty, the 17th of March next. It is reported that Mr. George Brown, into Presi-dent of the Provincial Council, designs shortly abandon-ing Canada altogether. Should he do so it is anticipated that the reform party in his section, of which he has been the leader, will soon fall to pieces. Increased vigi-lance is now being observed by the Canadian military authorities to guard against a Fenian surprise from the United States, in consequence of the St. Lawrence river being frozen over, and thus affording a convenient bridge for raiders. Some of the forts along the line are being

The Fenian Senate adjourned yesterday, after adopting an address and performing some important work as to operating their organization under the Philadelphia con President Roberts and General Sweeny are to canvass the country and address the circles in the in terests of the Pittsburg Military Congress. A number o cities and towns in all the States are named on their Patrick J. Mechan, the Senator whose visit to Ireland and losing of papers have been connected with the Irish arrests, puts forth a statement giving most interesting details regarding documents and detectived there, and also reviews the surroundings of certain drafts of money which fell into the hands of the govern ment. The somewhat famous Phenalx movement of 1858, out of which the F. B. grew, is glanced at in its financial relations to the inception of the Penian Brotherbood in this city. We give a synopsis of this address in

ay's Henain.

Wing to the providence from early yesterilay morn

ill the middle of the afternaon of one of those deem

which so frequently envelop the waters around our
nevigation in the bay and both rivers was seriously city, asyigation in the bay and both rivers was seriously interfered with; but we have learned of no collisions or accidents resulting therefrom. All the East river ferries withdrew some of their boats and ran trips less frequently than assain, and the boats of the Brocklyn South Seventh arrea the ceased running altogether while the thickest of the fog lasted. The Sound boats were all several hours behind in their arrival, and they as well as several ocean stoamers were delayed in their departure. The sky was clouded all day, and about noon there was a signit tail of rain. In the streets the walking was of a slight fall of rain. In the streets the walking was of and altogether the day was a very blue and suicide-pr

issioner Osborn was occupied for a considerable who is charged with having been concerned in the rebe attempt to birn the city of New York, on the 27th o November, 1844. The evidence on the part of the prosecution has closed. The prisoner called no witnesses; but his counsel entered into a lengthened argument to show that Martin should not be held by the Court to answer the accusation. To this counsel for government replied in a lengthened address. The C m'ssioner said that as the matter in issue involved ques-tions of arson, conspiracy, the giving aid and comfort to the rebellion and the constitutionality of the law, he would consider the evidence carefully, and deliver his udgment early next week.

The further hearing of the case of Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, who is charged with having cruelly and illegally beaten a seaman on board that vessel while on the voyage from Liverpool to New York, was resumed yesterday in the United States Commissioner's office, before Commissioner Stilwell. Some additional evidence morrow.

Another case of alleged ill treatment on shipboard

that of Peter McNeill, a seaman, who charges Luther C. him on board that vessel while on the voyage from Greno k, Scotland, to New York. Mr. Hopkins was present to answer the charge. It was understood that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the mate, who, McNeill asserts, shot him in the arm with a revolver. McNeill having been examined, the case was adjourned

till Tuesday.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, the well known and wealthy mer chant of this city, yesterday appeared before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and, after making oath to the statements to the case, asked that a warrant be issued for the arrest of George W. Matsell and William Mac Kellar, for the alleged publication in their paper of an article charged to be highly libellous and detrimental to his moral character, in connection with what perperted to be an exposition of the particulars of the sudden flight of a Wall street broker and a late attache of the French theatre. The defendants subsequently present-ed themselves before the Justice and gave bail for their

appearance for examination.

Additional details of late severe marine disasters of our Atlantic coast have reached us. The schooner Pattie Martin was wrecked on the 7th inst. outside of Hatterns Inlet bar, and her captain and cook were frozen to death. The mate end a seaman remained on board the wreck for five days, enduring great suffering, and living for the last twenty-four hours provious to their rescue on the dead body of the cook. The ship Elvira Owen and the bark Adelaide Pendergrast arrived at Fortres Monroe on Thursday last, after passing through terrific storms, in a completely disabled condition. The former is considered unfit for further service. The achooner General Sheridan, frem Newfoundland for Gloucester, Mass., was wrecked on last Tuesday night of Cape Canso, and four of her crew perished.

A fire broke out about nine o'clock last night in the storage atore of Messra Miller & Conger, Nos 489 and 491 Water street, running through to South street, which continued to burn until a late hour in spite of the ut most exercises of the fremen. The building was filled with cotton, hemp, rags, sugar and free, owned by various parties. The loss is estimated at between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

and four hundred thousand dollars.

A fire early yesterday morning, caused by a defective
flue, at 191 Grand street, effected damage to stocks and
building to the amount of about five thousand dollars. A dyeing company's office, a millinery stere and a baker, were the establishments which suffered.

The damage by the fire in Buffalo on Friday night which destroyed Utley's piane establishment and the clothing store of Actman & Co. is estimated at three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

A fire in St. Louis on Friday destroyed forty thousand deliars worth of property.

A case of a singular mode of committing suicide occurred on Tioursday at the brewery No. 266% William street. A German named Charles Haefner, aged about thirty, who had been for some time in a very melancholy frame of mind, jumped into a tub of boiling beer, and although immediately after taken out, was so dreadfully scalded that he died on Friday night as the New York

Surrogate Tucker yesterday admitted to probate the contrated will of Mrs. Summ De Hart, the trial of which we have before noticed, and heard argument as to the distribution of the proceeds of the real setate of the late ncey St. John

The report of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, sub-mitted to the Legislature a few days ago, is given in our columns this morning. It presents an account of their operations from the 6th of May to the 22d of December, 1865, including a statement of their difficulty with our City Comptroller on account of his refusal to honer their certificates for the payment of the contractor. This, however, was finally adjusted, when the work was again prosecuted, and they anticipate the completion of the bridge at an early day. The present Commissioners have expended on the structure \$115,392, and have, therefore, ning unexpended a balance of \$154,608 of the \$270,000 appropriated. They estimate that a further expenditure of \$341,425 will be necessary to complete the bridge, to make up which sum, with the unexpended another appropriation of \$186,817 will conse

quently be required.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment of Ne York Volunteers, numbering seven hundred men, arrived in this city yesterday, m route for Albany, where they will be paid off and receive their final discharge. Another of the old landmarks of New York will shortly

disappear. The old North Dutomchurch, on the corne of Fulton and William streets, which is nearly one hun

dred years old, having been erected in 1769, is to be torn down and supplianted by business houses.

A further examination took place yesterday in the cu-tious spiritual case of Mrs. Outler, the old lady of South Fight street, Brooklyn, E. D., who has been robbed or a specific of the property of the p furniture disappeared mysteriously at night, and the old woman till within a short time was credulous enough to suppose that her property was carried off by the spirits Her eyes have been opened, however, by the discovery of her furniture in a second hand store, and it is allege that herown son is the person who carried it off. The

The stock market was excited yesterday and strong overnments were heavy. Gold closed at 139.

The commercial status was about the same on Satur day as on almost every other day last week, dulness being the ruling feature. Domestic produce was again very generally lower. Groceries were quiet, but steady Cotton was a little easier, under the Liverpool advices the 6th inst. Petroleum was dull and nominal. Or Change flour was again lower. Wheat was dull and nominal. Corn was dull and weaker. Pork was irregu-lar. Beef was steady. Lard was dull and lower. Whis-

The Restoration of the Rebel States Mr. Conkling's Conditions.

The Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York (Utica district), has laid before the House of Representatives the conditions precedent which he deems essential to the readmission of the late rebel States into Congress. He would

First-The absolute renunciation of all the pretensions and evasions of secession as a doctrine and as a practice. If we are not mistaken, President Johnson has made this substantially a condition of Southern restoration; and in the reorganization of most, if not of all the States oncerned, under his instructions, except Texas. which is behindhand, the doctrine of seces has been repudiated and the paramount sove reignty of the United States affirmed.

Secondly-Mr. Conkling demands the "repudiation, both by the State and by the national government, of all public debts and obligations, including State and municipal liabilities, contracted or assumed in aid of the late rebeldon, and including also all claims by or on behalf of those who were in the military or naval service of the insurgents for bounty, pay or pensions, and all claims by persons not loval to the United States for damages suffered by reason of the rebell on and for advances mad in its aid." Here, too, beyond the conditions exacted by the President from the States directly interested we cannot perceive that anything further in the way of pledges in advance is needed. A law of Congress upon the subject will settle the whole business, based upon the declaration that, as there is no validity in the debts and obligations incurred in the interest of the late rebellion-individual, corporate, municipal, State or Confederate-and no remedy for losses of property suffered by disloyal parties, it shall be unlawful for any State, city or town, or corporation or individual, to attach any validity hereafter to such debts or obligations, or to put in any claim anywhere for any losses incurred in the cause of the late rebellion. A simple act of Congress of this sort will cover the whole ground. The authority over the subject is as clear as the power of Congress "to declare the punishment of treason.

In the next place, Mr. Conkling demands "the assurance of human rights" in the lately insurgent States, "to all persons within their borders, regardless of race, creed or color, and the adoption of such provisions against barbariam, disorder and oppression, as will relieve the general government from the necessity of standing guard over any portion of the country," &c. Now, it seems to us, that without waiting upon the excluded States to furnish all these guarantees of security as the price of their readmission into the federal councils, Congress, under the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and establishing equal civil and political rights, has "the power to enforce

this amendment "by appropriate legislation." Mr. Conkling next requires "the impartial distribution of political power among all sections of the country, so that four millions of people (emancipated blacks) shall no longer be represented in Congress in the interest of sectional aggrandizement, and at the same time be excluded from political privileges and rights." Very well. Do something. Either try how far the amended constitution establishes the civil and political rights of the black race. and the power of Congress to enforce them in the States, or proceed to your constitutional amendment. We think, however, that a declaion from the Supreme Court, embracing a full interpretation of the constitution as it now stands in regard to the civil and political rights of the blacks in the States as citizens of the United States, should without delay be brought about in the application of some law

Leatly, Mr. Conking requires that Senators and Representatives in Congress be unquestionably loyal, and not tainted with the essence or sediment of the rebellion. So, then, let it be; but let not this be a bar to the admission of unquestionably loyal men. We fear, however, that Mr. Conkling is looking to the purification or reconstruction of the whole people of the South, so that they shall think as he thinks upon all the conditions be proposes before their readmission into Congress. In this view they would have to be kept out not only to the end of the present, but of the next generation; for the ideas and prejudices of caste and color, social and political, resulting from a hundred years of African slavery, cannot be extinguished short of two generations. But we can leave the Southern people to think their own thoughts so long as in their acts they conin their submission to the Union. They are rendered powerless for mischief if restored at once; and they are bound by every instinct and reason of self-interest and self-preservation to be genuinely loyal. We can tell Mr. Conkling, and all of his school, that the people of the whole country are more interested in what Congress ought to do for the speedy restoration of the South than in what additional securities should be exacted as the price of Southern restoration.

The New York Post Office.

New York has cause to boast of some institutions truly worthy the name of the Empire Otty The Sub-Treasury and the Custom House are both governmental establishments wherein public business can be transacted with a proper degree of celerity. But, spite of the rapidity with which monumental piles have risen on all sides, Gotham has yet to obtain proper accommodations for a Post Office, and the metropolis de facto, the city of a million souls, is afflicted with a postal establishment carcely worthy a second rate European town The central office, in Nassau street, should be a large and bandsome structure, to which entrance could be obtained on all sides. In reality it is a small and badly ventilated building, devoid of the accommodations required by the thousands that daily congregate to svail themselves of the facilities of postal despatch Of contemptible outward aspect, it should present to the eye a facade of massive, if not grandiose, proportions. Provided with internal departments that are totally insufficient for the wants of some hundreds of employes, the interior should be of such spaciousness as to allow the enlistment of an increased force. These are a few of the more important features of which the Post Office of a city like ours should be possessed. Who can say when the much needed reform will be instituted?

Occasionally, it is true, rumors of improve ments have reached the public ear. Among the most credited was the feeble suggestion offered by that fossilized organization, comprising many of the solid and not a few of the stolid men of New York, and known to the world as the Chamber of Commerce. The stirring eloquence of its members proved as ineffective as the petitions of less prominent citizens. We will admit that at distant intervals it has appeared to a few of the more hopeful of the community that some changes were likely to be made. Thus one day the good people of Nassau street builed with astonishment the advent of a dozen carpenters, who, for a few successive days, made the hours of labor hideons with the din of their operations. In an instant the news that improvements were being made spread like wildfire; and, ere night had closed in, as if every character in the School for Scandal had been on duty, it was currently reported that the authorities were at length to afford the patrons of the department proper accommedations. What the improve strated when an array of slamming doors, the destruction of a partition separating the ladies department from that of the sterner sex, and the establishment of helf a hundred extra let-ter boxes, designed to facilitate the labors of clerks, at the cost of the time and trouble of business men, were the manifestations of the progressive ideas of the department.

Let us consider a few of the many tribula flons of the public. If a person visit the central office to purchase a stamp he must stand among the crowd, and sacrifice from ten to twenty minutes before he succeeds in epproaching the single wicket whereat one solitary employe is doomed to supply the wants of thousands. Having purchased stamp, at the cost of a temporary station in a locale which is generally colder than the street without, he must elbow his way through the growd to reach the mail boxes, and stop to decipher the hieroglyphics that are to enlighten him as to the proper disposition to be made of his missive. If he desire to mail a newspaper he must return to the street, and then re-enter the Post Office. He will thus, even under particularly favorable circumstances, expend much valuable time in the transaction of an the accommodations so justly claimed by the public afforded him.

It is needless here to recanitulate the un numbered inconveniences to which the man of business is daily subjected while at the Post Office. He must hasten from the northern to the southern extremity of the department if he wish to secertain the bour of the closing of the European mails, and must return time and again on his footsteps to become acquainted with any details relative to postal facilities throughout the Union. And if a change take place in the hours of closing the mail pack-ages, the placard on which the change is anbounced is so carefully secreted from the gaze of the vulgar that nine men of every ten will pass it by unheeded. The lack of a proper system in postal matters is caused by the lack of such a structure as is required in a metropolis like ours. It will, therefore, suffice for us to call attention once more to the fact that New York is still unprovided with a Post Office worthy the Empire City, and that our citizens demand the immediate adoption of measures tending to give them an institution of which the accommodations shall be adequate to the wants of the public. The sooner those whom it may concern will set out upon the work the sooner they will become aware that they are not performing an act of condescension, but an act of duty.

THE SORT OF EVIDENCE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE IS TAKING .- It is stated in the Washington correspondence that a Mr. Schafer, formerly chief of staff to General Butler, "had just returned from an ex-tended trip through the Southwest, and gives a discouraging account of the temper of the people he saw and conversed with," and that this same Mr. Schafer "has been before the Reconstruction Committee once, and is to meet with them again on Monday." Of course this ex-chief of staff was not sent by the committee, for it has not had time to send any agents or commissioners. He is a witness ready made to hand, and his evidence just suits the object of the radicals who created this committee. It is true his testimony conflicts with that of the President, General Grant, and other high authorities; but it is evidently considered valuable from the fact that he is to meet with the committee again. A great deal of expense can be saved the governmeat by taking volunteer witnesses and those that can be found on the spot, without sending commissioners to the South. We think, too, form in good faith to the new order of things | their testimony would be equally as rollable as

that of the persons the committee would send. We suggest, therefore, that not only the evi-dence of Butler's chief of staff be taken, but Butler's also. Butler has been in the South, and can testify as strongly as the radicals desire of the temper of the Southern people while he had his beel on them. He need not be required to speak of the time. The temper of the South when he was there may be accepted as that of the present time. We would not recommend that he be sent as commissioner, as it might not be personally convenient, and as his past experience is very full and will answer the purpose. We recommend, however, that Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Susan B. Anthony, Carl Schurz, and other such like impartial philosophers, be called to testify as to the discouraging state of affairs in the South, the temper of the people, and so forth. This will answerjust as well, will save expense, and will satisfy the country quite as much. Still, there need be no hurry about the matter, as the Reconstruction Committee is not expected to report for some time, and for all practical purposes we can anticipate what their report will

A SPANISH BARI-KARI.—The broad old Span ish race appear to have surious notions about honor and official responsibility, as was exemplified recently in the suicide of the Spanish Admiral Pareja, commanding the fleet in Chilean waters, because of a temporary disaster in the loss of one of his vessels. Here was an officer who represented his government six thousand miles away from home, not only as a naval commander but as an ambassador, with the whole charge of the cause of his country in that region absolutely dependent upon him, and yet at the first sign of calamity. n the capture of one of his little cockboats by the enemy, he blows out his brains-if he had any-rather than brave whatever personal obloquy might be attached to a failure in the performance of his duty. How differently would an American sailor

have acted under the circumstances. He would undoubtedly have repaired the loss of one vessel by inflicting terrible damage upon the enemy, and would probably have embraced in the same bulletin to his government the loss of one of his own ships and the capture of half a dozen of the enemy's. The most curious part of the extraordinary transaction is that the Spanish newspapers not only endorse the conduct of the Admiral, but glorify it. They declare that the pompous and foolish Pareja did precisely what a Spanish soldier should have done under the circumstances-that is, in plain words, to leave all the concerns of his Queen and government, fleet and troops and with which he was intrusted, to take care mselves, and save himself by a cowardly exit from the world. This was not the prerailing idea of the duty of a Spanish sol in the days of Pizarro and Cortez. The latt with not helf the men that Admiral Pareje had, not only did not fear to lose one ves but he hurned all his ships and carried the work of conquest to a glorious success. This new idea in Spanish civilization looks very like the barbarous hari-karl system of Japan, where, when a government officer becomes derelict in his duty he is graciously permitted to rip himself open with his sword. Admiral Pareja, one would suppose, must have obtained his notions of duty from the Japanese rather than from the old Castilians.

IS NOT THE LOBBY IN FULL BLAST AGAIN!-We notice in the Congressional proceedings that a bill was reported by the Committee on Public Buildings, and adopted by the House of Representatives, appropriating the sung sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for the relief of Charles F. Anderson, as payment for plans and drawings for the Capitol extension. When Mr. Fillmore was President designs were invited for the Capitol extension. Among many others presented was one by Mr. Anderson. This was considered the best, and was accepted as such, though the design was modified in some respects in its application. Mr. Anderson received the premium or payment for his plan. We do not remember what the amount was, and are under the impression it w small amount, and, probably, too small. For some reason Mr. Anderson was not employed as the architect. We think it would have been but just, and according to custom, to have conployed him in that capacity when his design chiefly was accepted; still the government was at liberty to employ any one it chose, and he had no right to demand the position. The whether for better or worse we do not undertake to discuss. Under these circumstance we cannot conceive what claim Mr. Anderson has for the immense sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. It looks very much as if the lobby was in full blast again.

LITTLE DELAWARE IN A BLAZE OF GLORY. Incidentally the other day Mr. Saulsbury, the facetious Senator from Delaware, remarked in the Senate that Delaware was the first State to enter the Union under the constitution and the last to disobey that constitution; but in what matter he does not inform us. But "he was glad to say that she was the last slaveholding State (Ephraim is bound to his idols), and that he was the last slaveholder in it." This is very curious. Only a short time ago, in looking to the gradual abolition of slavery, we invariably counted upon Delaware as the first of the then existing slave States to abate the nuisance, and that South Carolina would probably be the last. But the prophecy even in this matter is substantially fulfilled, that "the last shall be first and the first shall be last." In whatever else Senator Saulsbury may be distinguished we presume that nobody will contest his claim to the honor of being the last slaveholder in the United States, and that the last vestige of American slavery fizzled out in

TRIPLING UPON A SERIOUS SCHEET.-GOVernor Humphreys, of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation, in pursuance of a rebel State law of 1861, calling upon the parties concerned for the bales of cotton required to meet certain advances of money from the State under said rebel State government. Does Governor Humphreys know that all such transactions are null and void? Does be know that his official edict on this subject as a loyal Governor amounts to a proclamation of the legality of that rebel State government of 1861? Does he know that this sort of thing is not in accordance with the purposes intended in the pardon of President Johnson? The Governor may be joking; but such jokes at this time from Mississippi will bardly pay expenses.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES. Rumored Renewal of Reciprocity-

Hurrying Up the Lumber Before the Treaty Expire .- Arming the Canadian Frontier Forts-Probable Departure of Mr. Brown from the Country—The New Superior of the Jesuits, &c. Toronto, Jan. 20, 1866.
The Canadian Trade Series professes to know that the

United States government have consented to renew the Reciprocity treaty if Canada will raise the provincial excise duties to the American standard, admit certain manu bearing part of the expense, the whole matter to be arranged by the respective Legislatures without a treaty.

Captain S. S. Smith, ex-Confederate officer, is under

arrest here on a charge of robbing an old man of four thousand United States bonds, at Windsor, where Smith OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19, 1866. The ice bridge on the St. Lawrence being formed at all

oints now has led the commander of the forces, Sir J.

ow heavy Armstrong guns are being placed in batter; a Quebec, to make the old Stadacous as strong as pos-

sible.

It is said that Mr. Brown, fale President of the Council, is going to quit Ganada and sock repose in his native land. This is important. If that domagogue leaves Canada the reform party in the West will said up into bections and these less its strength. De to the pre-

tawa district.

The organ of the Jesuit order in Canada, L'Ordre, atates that the late Father Jellier had designated in his will who was to be his provisional successor as Superior General of the Order in America. The will being opened the name of the Rev. Father Perron, rector of the no viciate at Sault aux Recollets, wasfound. He will there fore act as Superior until the General of the Order has been heard of from Rome.

City Intelligence.

Tax Fog.—Yesterday morning was unhered in by the ringing of bells at the various ferry slips and the shrill whistle of river steamers, to gu'de vessels in transit and to guard against collision, which would appear almost inevitable from the heavy and impenetrable fog banks: which sat upon the waters of this vicinity from an early our in the morning until late in the afternoon. Be two boats were engaged on any of the ferries, a third being considered dangerous, as affording risks in the chances of a collision; though, strange to say, to seeldents whatever have been reported on the river. With
the exception of the Fulton ferry—to which of course
the greatest rush of foot passengers is made—none of
the Brooklyn ferries ran at shorter intervals than
fifteen or twenty minutes during the fog. The
South Seventh street boats coased their trips alnoom and did not commone again until the mist

which was well attended and with which those who were present were well satisfied. The objects of the Brother-nood are chiefy the mutual care and relief of members in time of sickness or accident; the burial of its deceased, the succor of their widows and orphans, and the promotion of Christian fellowship and love. Two hundred and fourteen members have been enrolled, of whom seventy-one remain, the others having removed, resigned or died. Many of them have received aid in one way or another from the Brotherhood; thirteen widows and three orphans being embraced in the number. The contesting of the properties of a report and address by Everett P. Wheeler, Esq.; music and reading from Hood and other authors; and concluding with the rong "Beast-ful lais of the Sen," by Mr. Weeks. One of the most pleasing exercises of the avening was the trie "On Thee cach living soul waits." From Haydr's cratoric of the Creation, by Miss Harrison and Mesars. Weeks and Tucker, which was well rendered.

THE TAX OFFICE .- In the Heliand of Sunday last was the Receiver of Taxes up to January 1, 1866, and also a warning to inose whose personal taxes remained displan on the 15th inst. to notice their account before the marshal called upon them for "additional costs and interest." That this notice was read and well considered was evinced by the fact that on Monday the office of the Receiver was besieved by a host of the dilatory taxayers, whose conceives to got through, lest the marshal should levy than and there, exercised to the utmost the good nature and promptimes of the Receiver and his deputy, Mr. J. P. Hone. On Enturday last the amount received was \$18,128.74, and on Monday after the notice in the Teresta the extension terestal and the forest terms of the reserved was \$18,128.74, and on Monday after the notice in the Teresta the extension terms of the reserved.

ATTEMPTED SCHOOL IN . PRINCE YARD ago Dr. Horman Carap, of No. 11 Carroll place, was ar ed on the complaint of Margaret Kluney, residing at

Polish Ansiversam. On Monday evening next, 22d instant, the Poles residing in this city and vicinity will meet at No. 138 Essex street, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the late rebellion in their Fatherland, and also to make strangements for a grand concert to be given in this city for the benefit of those of their conatrymen who may used assistance.

len and Nesbitt, of the Harbor Police, yesterday arrested in West street Wm. Medicath, the driver of an express wagon, having in his possession seven thousand cigars, supposed to have been smargled. They also arrested a man named Silva, the reputed owner of them. The lat-ter was held for examination and the driver released. The organs were put in possession of the Custom House authorities.

THE GREEN PRINTERS' Union, This organization held an annual meeting and an electron last night at its head-quarters, Harmony Hall, in Hester street. The society quarters, Harmony Hall, in Heater street. The society has been in existence some four or five years, and has been organized for the purpose of protecting the interests of the German compositors in this city and for actual purposes. It is in quite a fourishing condition at the present time. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Fernianna Schueler, of the German Agriculturist; Vice Freendent, Carl Herborn, of the Luthersn Heraid; Secretary, Carl Herborn, of the New York Demokraf; Treasurer, Conrad Wagner, of the New York Admid Extensing, Librarian, Mr. Max Bacule. A Frinance Committee, composed of Messac Electure, Link and Herborn, was appointed.

Pennanuaria, Jan. 20, 1886.

The ship Lancaster sailed for Antwerp this morning with the largest cargo of petroleum over taken from the United States in one vessel.—viz., 8,703 barrels, containing 270,191 gailons of refined and 90,118 gallons of crude

The Sailing of Steamship Moravian. PORTLAND, Jan. 20, 1866.
The steamship Moravian will probably sall about five clock this afternoon; not before

Railroad Collision-One Man Killed.

Cincinnati, Jan. 20, 1866
The Indianapolis express train collided with a b car at Delhi this morning, upsetting the engine and causing the death of the engineer. Several others were

Pollard Reprimanded by the Virginia

Legislature.
RITHMOND, Va., Jan. 20, 1866.
Pollard was arraigned before the House of Delogates to-day for breach of decorum on the 5th inst. He was, on motion, reprimanded by the "peaker, and discharged.